FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 2, 1845. [NO. 1487.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FRESH GOODS.

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, embracing a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, together with

BONNETS, HATS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were bought mostly for *Cash*, and selected *personally* with much care, they can be sold at reduced prices, either for Cash or on time to prompt customers.

Nov'r 25, 1845. 86-4w

☞ Purchasers at the Sale of the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, are informed that their Notes are deposited with the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, for collection.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov'r 25, 1845. 86-3w

50 BUSHELS OF SEED RYE, for sale.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Nov'r 25. 86tf

SELF-DEFENCE

The First Law of Nature!

BROAD AND SMALL SWORD EXERCISES, BOXING, &c., taught by

PROF. JAS. ROBERTS,

Late Teacher at the University, Charlottesville, Washington College and Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia.

MR. R's long experience in the United States and Europe, renders him capable of offering his professional services to those gentlemen who may feel desirous to patronize a system, which is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the world, not only as a Gymnasium exercise which has cured so many complaints of the chest, arms, &c; but will serve to protect the pupil from any person who may assail him.

Mr. R's system is mild, and admitted to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to a liberal and discerning public, to which he is prepared to give the most satisfactory references. Private Tuition given.

For terms, &c. &c., apply to Mr. R at the Oregon Hotel, Fayetteville.

Nov'r 21, 1845. 86

RALEIGH, N. C.

Major Roberts has been teaching the art of self-defence to several classes in Boxing, and the use of the Small Sword, in this city during a few weeks past; giving (I believe) the utmost satisfaction to all who have been fortunate enough to place themselves as pupils under his instruction.

I can recommend him as an accomplished master of the art of Boxing, having been initiated by him into the secrets of his beautiful and efficient system. O. A. BUCK.

N. C. Military Academy, Nov. 14, 1845.

I have taken lessons of Professor Roberts in Boxing, and cheerfully recommend him to others who may wish to learn this vigorous and pleasant exercise. He possesses great skill in imparting his art, and is patient and attentive to his pupils. He is a man of good character and a clever fellow, and the more he is known the better he is appreciated. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1845.

Choice Fruit Trees

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has a few hundred Apple Trees, of various choice and selected kinds, from the Linnean Garden of W. R. Prince & Co., Long Island, N. Y., which he will sell at 25 cents each, for Cash, in quantities to suit purchasers.—They can be delivered at Fayetteville, Cheraw, or Bonnetsville, at a few days' notice.

HECTOR CURRIE.

Near Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., Nov. 22. 86-2

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscriber by John Marsh, will be sold on Thursday the 1st of January next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, a Negro MAN about 25 years of age, known as Marsh's Jack. Terms at sale.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Trustee.*

Nov. 18, 1845. 86-4t

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz—

For the Languages and Mathematics,	$1 00
" English Grammar and Geography,	80
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c.	50

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.

Nov. 14, 1845. 86-tf

LOST,

ON the 7th instant, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Clinton, 6 GUNBARRELS, with the letters A. and W. Lamb engraved on them. Any person finding them, will please leave them at Blocker's or Fayetteville, or some place on the road, and give information so I get them again, and I will pay the person that finds and delivers them well for his trouble.

CLARKSTON LAMB.

Nov. 12, 1845. 86-3w

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have taken the Store on the North West corner of the Market Square, one door North of Mr. James Kyle's, where they have received and are now receiving from the North, their FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold low for CASH.

ALEX. JOHNSON & CO.

October 21, 1845. 83tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Sale of Valuable Land.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, I shall expose to sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1846, that VALUABLE LOT on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, and adjoining the Observer Printing Office, known as the Fuller Lot, formerly occupied by S. W. Tillinghast & Co. The Lot fronts 38 feet on Hay street. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

A. A. T. SMITH, Clerk & Master.

Nov. 15, 1845. 85ts

TOWN BAKERY.

MRS. E. NEETZEL

RETURNS her most grateful thanks to the friends of her late husband, and others who have befriended her in her bereavement, for their kind attendance and assistance, and begs to assure them all, from the bottom of her heart, that while her life is vouchsafed, her gratitude for their kind offices will be unceasing.

She also begs to inform them, and the public generally, that she has taken the frame house nearly opposite to Mr. George McNeill's, and formerly occupied by her late husband, where she has resumed the business of **BAKING**, in all its branches, and will be happy to furnish her old customers and others with Fresh BREAD, and all other articles in her line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Wedding and other fine CAKES furnished for Parties.

YEAST of the best quality at all times.

Nov'r 18, 1845. 85-6w

GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

John R. Whitaker & Co.,

HAVING established themselves in Petersburg, Va., offer their services to their North Carolina friends, in their line of business. They will keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of

Family Groceries

Of every description, and they will attend strictly to the Forwarding of such Packages as may be addressed to their care, and to the sale of such Produce as may be consigned to them.

All information that may be desired, can be obtained from the Branch Store, Raleigh, nearly opposite the Court House.

Nov. 8, 1845. 85-4w

P. S. The BRANCH STORE in Raleigh will also do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them.

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

WHICH can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, prepared by DR. HENRY M. TURNER, sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

☞ A supply just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 18, 1845.

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind.—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 4. 83-6mpd

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Mial Wall, *ex parte.*

Probate of the Last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd.

ON motion, a paper writing purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Stephen Wall, dec'd, was propounded for probate by Mial Wall, one of the Executors therein named; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the next of kin of the said deceased reside without the limits of this State: It was therefore Ordered by the Court, that an advertisement be published for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said next of kin, and all persons in general claiming interest in the Estate of said Stephen Wall, dec'd, to be and appear, if they think proper, at the next term of this Court, to be holden in the Town of Rockingham, in the County aforesaid, on the 3d Monday of January next, to see proceedings to be then and there made and had in relation to the probate of said Last Will and Testament.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 84-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1845.

Sarah Kelly vs. James Kelly, John Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, children and heirs at law of John Kelly, deceased; and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children and heirs at law of Jesse Kelly, who was a son of the said John Kelly, deceased.

[Petition for Dower.]

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, the children of Jesse Kelly, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants, James Kelly, William Kelly, Thomas Lyster and wife Polly, Farquier McRae and wife Celia, and James Kelly and Betsey Kelly, children of Jesse Kelly, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of October, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

R. S. McDONALD, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 84-6w

NEW GOOODS.

Just Received,

MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Woaded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } these are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single-milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting.

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Serges; Solicias; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wiggins, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1845. 82-tf

Mallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Sattinets; plain and fancy Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mix'd Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coats; Saxony Woollen Wrappers; Vestings; Plaid De-Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and col'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small fig'd Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Linen; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Linen; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; supr. Woolen ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Silk pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen Napkins; gentlemen's Lamb's Wool Shirts; Duffle Blankets; Saddle ditto; Patent Sewing Thread; Spool Cotton; Italian Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; black and col'd Kid Gloves; Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Florence Bonnets; Dover Straw ditto.

ALSO,

Brown Sugar; crushed Sugar; Coffee, (Rio and Java); green and black Tea; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Sperm Candles; Mackerel; Windsor Soap; Colgates ditto; Starch; Alum; Shellac; Litharge; Saleratus; Lamp-black; Scotch Snuff; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Pumps.

October 27, 1845. 82-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

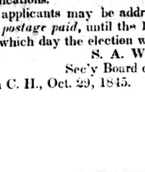
The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

Marble Factory



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

INGERSOLL'S WAR OF 1812.

THE above work just received. Also, McCaulay's Miscellanies; The Dog and the Sportsman; Late Nos. of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, consisting of Essays of Elia, (Charles Lamb;) Hazlitt's Table Talk; Bubbles from the Brunnen; Prose and Verse by Thos. Hood; the Character and Genius of Burns, by Professor Wilson; and The Indicator and Companion, by Leigh Hunt.

Youatt on the Horse; Big Bear of Arkansas; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

SALAMANDER SAFE FOR SALE.

A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.

E. J. HALE.

Nov. 8.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Male and Female Academies at Darlington C. H., S. C., are anxious to secure the services of experienced and well qualified Teachers to take charge of these Academies, respectively, the ensuing year.

By a resolution of the Board of Trustees, the scholastic year will consist of nine months, so that a vacation of three months will be given during the sickly season.

The proceeds of the Schools will be allowed as the compensation of the Teachers; and it is believed, that under the supervision of efficient persons, a large number of Pupils may be obtained in each Academy, and permanent situations secured by the Teachers.

The applicants for the Male Academy must be qualified to prepare young men for the S. C. College; and for the Female Academy, to give thorough instruction in those branches which constitute a complete female education.

Persons applying for these Schools will be expected to furnish undoubted testimonials of character and qualifications.

Letters of applicants may be addressed to the undersigned, *postage paid*, until the 15th December next, on which day the election will be held.

S. A. WOODS,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Darlington C. H., Oct. 29, 1845. 83-1m

BOOTS & SHOES.

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street.

I HAVE received (about 120 cases,) nearly my entire Fall and Winter Supply of

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

&c., bought at Auction or direct from the Manufacturers, on the most favorable terms, embracing nearly every variety of style and quality, which I will sell unusually low for CASH ONLY, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

—ALSO—

Calf, Goat, Lining, Binding, and Pad Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins; Harness, Skirting, and Sole Leather; Shoe Thread; Lasts; &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

November 4, 1845. 83-6w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR.
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 bbls. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil,)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Windsor and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candles,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Im. ditto ditto,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
150 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Curry Combs,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
4000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Snuff, Crackers, Lemon and Soda Biscuit, Cigars, Chapman's Strops, Slates, Collins' Axes, Cut Tacks, Bonnets, Caps, Umbrellas and Parasols, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, Spices, Fancy Cologne, Olives, Capers, Almonds, Salt, Iron,—in fact a more general Stock of Goods than has usually been offered in this market. These Goods are all NEW, and having been purchased in New York and Philadelphia principally for Cash, will be sold on moderate terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on credit to punctual customers.

The Public are invited to call and examine—Goods will be found at prices sufficiently moderate to induce purchases.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

November 1, 1845. 83tf

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 19, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by

J. H. & J. MARTINE.

Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,** suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES,** at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

FROM THE RALEIGH INDEPENDENT.

EXPLANATION NECESSARY.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian of the 21st inst. has the following:

"Gov. Graham, after a mock examination of the Road, makes the semi-official announcement, that he will, at the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road next month, bid $300,000, which, with the interest accruing, will amount to $331,000. At this extravagant bid, of course the Road will be knocked off to the State. The little clique of Whig leaders about Raleigh have managed this business with great adroitness. Their original object was to make money off the people; and by the aid of Whig Legislatures and Governors, they have accomplished their designs. We fear the result, but hope the road may do better under the control of the State, than it has under that of individuals."

We think there is some explanation necessary, of the paragraph above quoted. How does the Editor know that Gov. Graham made a "mock examination?" Such an examination is adverse to his character and habits of business, and the charge should be accompanied by proof. We are sure it exists only in the imagination of the Editor of the Jeffersonian, and is promptly denied.

He says, also, that the Road "will be knocked off to the State." How does he know this? It is very generally believed that it will be bid off by others, with a view to extending the Road to South Carolina. We do not know that this will be the case, but it has been so stated.

The matter of the little clique about Raleigh, having accomplished their designs in making money off the people, is a suggestion entirely new to us. Will the Jeffersonian explain the matter, and tell us who has made money, and how!

We think, in all fairness, something more is due to the subject, than the random assertions of the Editor of the Jeffersonian. The public will not, assuredly, be content with these.

John Quincy Adams (Ex-President) has been obliged to decline attending the "Caldwell Celebration," to take place at Elizabethtown on Monday. In his letter announcing this he says:

"With some uncertainty whether I shall be able even to reach Washington before the meeting of Congress, the undertaking to be present upon an occasion of so much excitement and agitation, though of the most gratifying character, is more than I can adventure in the condition of an outward vestment to decay at this time."

The Secrets coming out.—At Galveston, in Texas, not very long since, a public dinner was given to Mr. Terrill, formerly Minister from that republic to France and England. Mr. Terrill, who is opposed to Annexation, made a speech on the occasion, and in the course of it he disclosed some facts bearing upon the Annexation scheme, when in its incipiency, which would if it were possible, add deeper hues of disgrace to the character of John Tyler and his co-managers. The venalities of the Annexation measure have yet scarcely begun to see the light. Time will disclose them surely. Says Mr. Terrill:—"The heinous sin of bribery also, which it has become so fashionable to charge upon Great Britain, lies much more properly at the door of the United States. I do not know that her agents ever offered gold to any of our citizens, but I do know that they were lavish of their offers of office and station. The attempt was made directly upon myself, and upon others I could name if necessary."

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

This body, numbering no less than 556 Delegates, from 17 States and Texas, (and it is remarkable that there was not one Delegate from Georgia,) has attracted great attention throughout the country, especially in the West. It adjourned at 10 o'clock on Saturday night the 15th, after a Session of four days, during which a good deal of jealousy and bitterness were manifested between different sections and interests. From Mr. Calhoun's opening speech we make a few extracts. On taking the Chair he said,—

Gentlemen of the Convention! I thank you for the honor you have conferred on me by calling me to preside over your deliberations.

The object of the meeting, so far as I have learned, is the developement of the resources of the West and South. And, gentlemen, it is for you to determine what they are, by what means they can be best developed, and also, how far the aid of the General Government may be invoked to carry them out; and here, I trust, it may not be deemed improper to state my own opinion on these points.

The region occupied by the Western and Southern States is of vast extent. It may indeed be properly divided into three parts.

1. The Mississippi Valley, that magnificent country drained by the mighty stream whose current rolls by your city—which extends nearly through the temperate zone, from North to South, and from the Rocky to the Alleghany mountains, from West to East.

2. That portion which stretches from the mouth of the Mississippi river along the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic ocean, and the chief productions of which are Cotton and Rice.

3. That portion stretching from the Mississippi river along the Gulf of Mexico to the Mexican line; and here I may be permitted to include Texas, which, though not yet formally admitted as a State, is destined at no far distant period, to shine as a bright star in the national galaxy.—[Cheers.]

The vast region, comprehending these three divisions, may justly be called the great agricultural portion of our Union; and as such it must ever predominate. Consider its climate, so various; its extent, so vast; its soil, so fertile;—its products are every fruit and grain and vegetable belonging to a temperate zone, and that in rich profusion and abundance. Nature has been munificent towards this favored region. Already has much been done in the onward progress of this country. Here all the articles to clothe and feed mankind are produced, not only in sufficient abundance for our wants, and for that of the U. States, but their supply demands the market of the world to consume. Cotton, breadstuffs, lead, sugar, tar and turpentine, ginseng, and other articles too numerous to mention, all seek a market both at home and abroad. In a short time, also, your fertile vallies and extensive prairies will have undergone farther improvements and extension. Your cotton and breadstuffs will have greatly increased in quantity, and at the same time Texas will have added greatly to the manufacture of Sugar.

* * * * * *

From Memphis or from Nashville, the distance to Charleston is not less than two thousand three hundred miles, via Florida Point, with all its danger; while in a direct route across the country it is only about six hundred miles. A good railroad would be the means of accomplishing this journey in two days, the effect of which in the rapid transit of persons and light merchandize will be of great importance. To effect this object, nature has been eminently munificent. On either side the range of Alleghanies are vast and fertile plains, and bursting through these ranges, in convenient gaps, flow the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. It so happens that from every direction there are natural openings through this lofty range, all meeting in the State of Georgia at a single point, Atlanta, in DeKalb county. In every direction they tend to that point, harmonizing all interests of all directions in that one spot, and interesting all parties in the farther execution of each other's views.

At the outset of the construction of the Charleston and Savannah railroads there was great jealousy of each other. Eventually, however, better counsels prevailed. The roads, by necessity, met at Atlanta, in DeKalb county, Georgia, and from that point there is to both of those companies a mutual and joint interest in the farther prosecution to completion of a railroad to the Mississippi valley. Now, a railroad is projected from Oxford, through the Hiwassee district, which of necessity goes to Atlanta. That from Nashville, through Chattanooga, must pass to the same point. That from Memphis, the same. From Grand Gulf or Vicksburg, the same. From New Orleans, the same. And this shows that instead of rivalry, we in truth are interested in the execution of all. We all meet at one point, the farther progress from which is of mutual advantage and interest to all.

[Mr. Calhoun went on to remark upon the necessity of rail roads, as the only connection between North and South free from danger in war and from interruption by ice in winter:—on the duty of the general government to improve the Mississippi, to fortify the Gulf, &c., and of individuals to build rail roads.]

In conclusion, your position in point of country is truly remarkable for climate, fertility, and extent; but great as it now is, a more brilliant destiny awaits you. It will not be more than twenty years before you will be deliberating, not how you shall connect your valley with the Southeastern States, but how you shall connect your valley with the Pacific Ocean, and how, across the Continent, you shall connect the commerce of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and thus control the transit of the products of the World.

Let your moderation, harmony, and unanimity, gentlemen, set an example which shall hereafter have its effect in similar results, where we trust the deliberations of this Convention will be duly responded to. And may the results be such as to perpetuate and strengthen, if possible, by other indissoluble bonds that intimate connection which shall ever be our boast—that, as time shall last, we may ever continue over the most prosperous regions of the world the UNITED STATES of America.

We copy from the correspondence of the Charleston Courier the following account of the last day's sitting, and of the results to which the Convention arrived. It will be seen that work enough has been carved out for Congress to exhaust its revenue for ten or twenty years to come:—

MEMPHIS, Nov. 15, 1845.

Gen. Gaines, of Louisiana, was added to the list of Vice-Presidents, and took his seat accordingly. On the question of Southern and Western defences coming up, the veteran soldier was allowed an opportunity of giving expression to his views. He did this at considerable length, and although there was much interesting matter in his remarks, the House evidently became very much fatigued before he had brought them to a conclusion. The General is still the same warm advocate of rail-road connexions between the Mississippi river and the Southern Atlantic ports that he has ever been. He claims to have been the original projector of this scheme, and has very little disposition to allow another to rob him of his laurels. He regards the subject only in its *military aspect*, and considers that the present improved military system in the world, demands from the General Government something of a higher character than we have established among us. He would have rail-road chains for the transportation of troops, etc., connecting Charleston and Savannah with Memphis, with branches to Mobile, Pensacola, New-Orleans, Vicksburg, etc. etc. He would have armed boats on the Mississippi of heavy tonnage, and amply manned for action and defence in time of open war, and for removing obstructions in the river during peace. His rail-road system extends even into Texas, and terminates for the present, as he says, at the *Rio Grande;* but the General evidently looks for other than this, and casts, we verily believe, a sly glance at California itself. Whatever others may think of Gen. Gaines and his views, it is quite common to hear them brought into ridicule, we, at least, feel for him a very high degree of respect, and regard him as a man of uncommon enterprize. Certain it is, that he is one of the finest specimens of good-hearted, affable and amiable old gentlemen, that we have ever met with.

There were some fifteen or twenty reports presented by the various Committees, all going elaborately into the subjects about which they were concerned. These reports were referred to a General Committee of one from each of the States, to be disposed of in such form and manner as would enable the Convention to act upon them with the best advantage. The Chairman, Ex-Governor Jones, presented the final report of this Committee, late in the evening, and was met with considerable discussion and excitement from the delegates of Arkansas and St. Louis, whose particular wants, they conceived, had been overlooked. The Convention, however, passed resolutions in consonance with the views of these delegations. Mobile, too, betrayed some displeasure in relation to her claims, but she was less fortunate.

The select Committee to whom were referred the several reports of the regular Committees, respectfully report the following Resolutions to the Convention for its adoption, to wit:

1. *Resolved*, That the Reports of the various Committees presented to the Convention be printed.

2. *Resolved*, That the safe communication between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior, afforded by the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their principal tributaries, is indispensable to the defence of the country in time of war, and essential also to its commerce.

3. *Resolved*, That the improvement and preservation of the navigation of those great rivers, are objects as strictly national as any other proposition for the defence of the country, and that such improvements are deemed by this Convention impracticable by the States, or individual enterprize, and call for the appropriations of money for the same by the General Government.

4. *Resolved*, That the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to pass ships of the largest class, cost what it may, is a work worthy of the nation, and would greatly promote the general prosperity.

5. *Resolved*, That the project of connecting the Mississipi river with the Lakes, by a ship canal, and thus with the Atlantic Ocean, is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress.

6. *Resolved*, That if the policy of reinforcing our Navy with war steamers be adopted, the western waters are proper sources of supply, as they abound in iron, the best material for their construction, and in lead and copper, important materials for munitions of war, provisions also being cheap, and the skill requisite for their construction and navigation being ample in this region, which already possesses the largest steam commercial marine in the world.

7. *Resolved*, That the intercourse between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic coast, ought to be preserved unimpaired, and that ample military and naval defences and additional light-houses and beacons should be established along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at the most eligible points.

8. *Resolved*, That millions of acres of the public domain lying on the Mississippi river and on its tributaries, now worthless

for the purposes of cultivation, might be reclaimed by throwing up embankments, so as to prevent overflow; and that this Convention recommend to Congress to take such measures as may be necessary to accomplish that object, by grant of said lands or appropriation of money.

9. *Resolved*, That the Gulf and Lake coasts are greater in extent than the Atlantic seaboard; that the interests to be defended in the one quarter are quite as important and altogether as national as those in the other; and that the expenditures required for the proper defences of the Gulf and the Lakes, will fall far short of what has been freely voted for the coast defences of the Atlantic.

10. *Resolved*, That the Mail service of the South and West requires great improvements in speed and regularity, and particularly on the Western waters. That measures ought to be taken also for the prompt extension also by Government of the Magnetic Telegraph into or through the Mississippi Valley.

11. *Resolved*, That the Marine Hospitals on the Western and South-western waters, whose construction has been commenced or authorized by Congress, ought to be prosecuted to completion with the least possible delay.

12. *Resolved*, That Congress should establish a National Armory and Foundry, at some point on the Western waters, at as early a period as possible.

13 and 14 recommend the removal of obstructions in the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, by Congress, as a work of national character, and beyond the ability of Missouri to accomplish. And a Dry Dock at some suitable point in the Gulf of Mexico.

15. *Resolved*, That Rail Road communication from the valley of the Mississippi to the Southern Atlantic ports, in giving greater facilities to trade, greater despatch to travelling, and in developing new sources of wealth, are, in all their salutary influences on the commercial, social and political relations, strongly urged on the consideration and patriotism of the people of the West, and they are the more recommended as works within the power of private enterprise to construct, and as affording profitable investments of capital.

16. *Resolved*, That the earliest opportunity may be afforded for private individuals and enterprise to direct their capital and energies to the completion of the important roads projected, the Convention recommends to the Delegations present, to appoint committees, charged with the duty of prompt and early application to their respective Legislatures, for charters to construct such roads as may pass through their States; and to ask such aid and patronage from said States as may, in their discretion, be necessary and proper to aid in the construction of the works.

17. *Resolved*, That as many of the Roads projected pass through the public domain, this Convention would respectfully urge on the consideration of Congress the equity of granting the right of way and alternate sections in aid of the works so situated, such grants, in the opinion of this Convention, being no more than a fair compensation paid by the proprietor for the enhanced value imparted to the sections of land retained by the government.

18. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that Congress should make an appropriation for the purpose of completing the Military Road from the west bank of the Mississippi, (opposite Memphis) through the swamps to the highlands in Arkansas, in the direction of the military posts on the western frontier.

19. *Resolved*, That the President appoint a Committee to memorialize Congress on the various topics embraced in the foregoing resolutions.

20. *Resolved*, That the President appoint a Committee of —— members of this Convention, to address our common constituents on the same subject.

Mr. Calhoun gave notice, at the afternoon session, that, upon that adjournment, it would become necessary for him to vacate his seat as President of the Convention. It became necessary, whether the Convention continued its sittings or not, for him to leave, however much he might regret it. On motion, a resolution was passed by an unanimous and enthusiastic vote, *That the Hon. John C. Calhoun, for the able, dignified and courteous manner in which he has presided over the Convention, is entitled to the highest regards and gratitude of the whole body.* Mr. Calhoun responded to the compliment with a chaste and elegant speech, which, for its kind, has, we conceive, been never surpassed. He has evidently made a deep impression upon the delegates from every quarter, and has been honored by them in the most marked and especial way. He will lose nothing, we anticipate, by meeting, for the first time in his life, with his brethren on the western side of the Alleghany mountains.

The Convention held its third session at 7 o'clock in the evening. It being understood that Mr. Calhoun would not again preside over its deliberations, on motion of J. D. B. DeBow, Esq., of South-Carolina, the Hon. Clement C. Clay, Ex-Governor of Alabama, was called to the Chair. The Convention despatched its remaining business in a boisterous session of about three hours. On a motion for adjournment *sine die*, Mr. Clay feelingly alluded to the assembling of so many from so many distant sections, and their approaching separation. The Convention adjourned at 10 o'clock.

The Memphis *Enquirer*, of Tuesday, states, that by noon on Sunday a vast portion of the immense crowd had departed, leaving to their city a sense almost of desertion.

The selection (says the *Enquirer*) of Mr. Calhoun as President was most fortunate. So various and conflicting were the shades of political opinion—so fruitful of discord were the real or imaginary rivalries of interest to be found in the materials of which the Convention was composed—that nothing but the soundest judgment and the keenest foresight, coupled with great experience, promptitude and firmness in the government of deliberative assemblies, could have conducted the labors of the Convention to a happy and useful termination. All these qualities were developed in the conduct of Mr. Calhoun as presiding officer, in so striking a degree as to render it apparent, without disparagement to other distinguished gentlemen who were present, that it was the very best appointment that could have been made. Under his skilful guidance, the Convention conducted and closed its labors in harmony and good feeling, and with dignity and decorum.

LOCOFOCOISM ILLUSTRATED.

A single mail, since our last, brought us four papers, each of which contained one of the articles inserted below, numbered from 1 to 4. They most happily illustrate the *principles* and *character* of genuine Locofocoism:—

No. 1—From the National Intelligencer.

One of the various valorous and bloody-minded correspondents of the government paper, one who dates from Columbus, (Ohio,) thus flames out upon the subject of the Oregon controversy:

"That Oregon is 'not worth fighting about,' is a tale a thousand times told; but that the American people believe it, we are yet to be convinced. The territory of Oregon is the 'Garden of Eden' to the western continent. It embraces every variety of climate, from the 'snow-topped mountain' to the mild everglades of Florida. Nor is its soil less variegated. The fruitful valley of the Wallamette is nowhere surpassed—

——— 'ther spontaneous herbs
"In beautiful and wild luxuriance grow,
"Charming the traveller to the spot'

"Are not nine hundred millions of acres of land worth fighting about? That is the way we have of 'putting the question' to some wavering minds who tremble at the thought of *war*."

We shall not insult our readers by any argument against the morality of determining a question of peace or war, not upon the principles of honesty and right, but upon the argument of the robber and the highwayman, that the *value* of the thing in controversy is to determine the propriety of seizing upon it. But we will lay the principles of honesty and right out of the question, and take the writer upon his own ground, and answer him.

"Are not nine hundred millions of acres of land worth fighting for?" Not if war will lose it, and peace give it to us. As no one can predict the fortune of war—at least not count with certainty on our triumph—war *may* deprive us of the stake we go to war for; whereas peace gives to our people the quiet settlement of the country, and to our Government the ultimate undisputed possession of it. Peace, therefore, to be preserved by all honorable means, is the true policy of the country, were the territory of Oregon of any thing like the extent and value which this writer ascribes to it.

But is it either of this extent or value? The *disputed* territory, so far from including nine hundred millions of acres, does not embrace over one-fourth, and little over the tenth part of that extent; and, as to the value of the land which it does contain, take the following testimony, from a quarter which cannot at least be suspected of being under the influence of party bias in the matter:

"As to the lands in Oregon between 49 and 54 40, they are about the most miserable to be found on the American continent. We shall have occasion to speak of them more particularly in a day or two. It is sufficient now to say, quoting Greenhow, whose principal work on Oregon has been published by order of Congress, 'New Caledonia is the name given by British traders to the country extending north and west of the Columbia regions to the 56th parallel of latitude. *It is a steril land, of snow-clad mountains, tortuous rivers, and lakes frozen over nearly two-thirds of the year; presenting scarcely a single spot in which any of the vegetables used as food by civilized people can be produced.*' This (excepting one degree and twenty minutes of latitude) is the glorious country, a thousand leagues distant, that we talk of fighting about, if we cannot get it any other way."—*Journal of Commerce.*

No. 2—From the Richmond Times.

The Whole Democratic Doctrine.—The Fredericksburg Recorder, in an article upon Oregon, declares that a war for that territory would not be carried on for its intrinsic value, nor yet to check merely "this encroachment upon what we esteem our own," but "rather a war against the extension of European influence upon the Western hemisphere." A war, therefore, is not necessarily demanded by this particular emergency, but must be resorted to, once for all, because a bout with the British armies and fleets would be advisable, as a good and salutary thing.

But the part of the article, to which our attention is especially directed, is that in which the Recorder says:—

"We anticipate some very decisive demonstrations by the next Congress.—*Whatever they may be, they will receive the prompt approval of the mass of the people of all parties.*"

This, it must be admitted, is the true Democratic doctrine: We know not what Congress will do, but whatever it does, that will we approve of. They may occupy Oregon, they may make Mr. Whitney's railroad and send an army over it, they may declare war without further saying, and yet the Recorder and the "mass of the people" will give their prompt approval.

In the same article the Recorder gravely predicts that Daniel Webster "*will yet be hung for high treason, if he dont look out.*"

No. 3—From the N. Y. Tribune.

Loco-Foco Arguments.—The Columbus Statesman, the leading Loco-Foco paper in Ohio, sums up the Oregon controversy as follows:

"We have two arguments in favor of our claim to Oregon which will override all others: The first is, We *want* it; the second, we *will have* it."

Capt. Kidd and those of his kidney could alone match these 'arguments.' They not only settle the Oregon controversy, but a great many others. The 'argument,' it will be seen, answers equally well for California, Cuba or Canada as for Oregon. What foolish 'panic-makers' must they be who intimate that such 'arguments' tend to War!

No. 4—From the National Intelligencer.

Fighting Bobs.—Gen. Green, in his History of the Texan Expedition against Mier, observes that those Texan soldiers who had the most bloody mottoes painted upon their caps were the last to prove them true, and he does not recollect seeing one with a "liberty or death" motto who did not take the liberty of returning home a little too soon.

It is aptly enough remarked by the Baltimore American that the illustration here given of loud-talking bravery should be kept in mind when we hear noisy declaimers about war treating it as though it would be to them a mere holyday amusement.

MR. CALHOUN'S VIEWS.

A great deal of interest is attached to Mr. Calhoun's opinions on the Oregon question, since it is settled that he is to return to the Senate, where he will be able to exert perhaps a controlling influence on it. The National Intelligencer of the 26th contains two letters, one from New Orleans, which city Mr. Calhoun had just visited, representing Mr. C. as "opposed to the course which the present administration appear to have chalked out for their foreign policy." The other, from the able correspondent of that paper in New York, takes a different view of the matter, as follows:

New York, November 24, 1845.

If you will examine the *Journal of Commerce* of this morning, you will find a letter from Washington on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's return to the Senate and his views of the Oregon question. From the positive manner in which the writer expresses himself, it may be presumed that he has authority for so doing, and, having this authority, he defines clearly and distinctly, in a few words, Mr. Calhoun's position. And what is his position? He is for adopting, according to the letter referred to, *"a wise and masterly inactivity,"* or, if that cannot be observed, then, at all hazards, *"not to yield one inch of that territory to the British claim."*

But mark the language of the Washington letter. It asks, "What was the course of Mr. Calhoun in the Cabinet on the Oregon question? *This I am well prepared to state.* He was determined *not to yield one inch of that territory* to the British claim. In making this statement *I use his own words*, as often expressed to his friends who counselled with him on the subject.

"From this statement, however, it will be easy to see which way Mr. Calhoun will go upon the Oregon question as a Senator.

"He will take the stand that he has always taken—neither relinquishing our title, nor pressing it to a collision with Great Britain. Adopting 'a wise and masterly inactivity,' he will leave the claim to work itself out."

These brief extracts are sufficient for my purpose. They are sufficient to show that Mr. Calhoun is for procrastination, or for *war* if procrastination cannot be obtained. "For all or none of Oregon." Be it remembered that Mr. Calhoun repudiates every thing like arbitration. What then is to be effected by his diplomacy but war, if the British Government require an immediate settlement of the question? I will not pursue the argument. I consider the letter and its developments highly important. I have no doubt the writer is correctly informed as to the policy by which Mr. Calhoun will be governed.

To those who attach as much importance to this letter as I do, it must be evident that the American people have mistaken most egregiously Mr. Calhoun's policy, if this letter presents it fairly, and I believe it does. It is desirable, and I trust it will be done, that the attention of the Whig press throughout the country should be drawn to this subject. It is very probable that the British Government will insist upon a settlement of the Oregon question before the adjournment of Congress. In such an event where will Mr. Calhoun be found? He opposes arbitration. He opposes a "surrender of one inch of the territory." What remains but war! Is he or is he not for war, rather than surrender an inch of Oregon?

The Baptist Triennial Convention held its meeting in this city last week. It was one of the most respectable and numerous ever held in New York. Their deliberations throughout were conducted with a moderation and forbearance that should ever characterize Christian assemblies. The exciting topic of slavery, which has been so destructive of harmony in some assemblages, was discreetly avoided, and they adjourned with the kindest and most brotherly feelings towards each other.

A CALM OBSERVER.

"We have two claims to Oregon," says the Ohio Statesman, *"which will override all others. The first is,* We WANT *it; the second,* WE WILL HAVE IT." Did the robber ever set up a different plea! Was ever pirate without this argument? Make this a motive for action—set this down as a justifiable plea—in individuals or nations, and the sacredness of home—God's altars—our wives and our daughters, our property, would be profaned and plundered! Can it be that any man is so besotted by party as to utter, or any party so brutalized by excess as to defend, a sentiment like this—a sentiment which would send Christianity into the grave and revolt the untamed savages of the forests of Oregon?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Rocky Mountain correspondent of the New York Post, who writes himself "Henry E. Land," describes Oregon as the most delightful country in the world. Our citizens, if they choose, can go out there and see *'how the Land lies.'*"—*Louisville Jour.*

Further Arrest and Conviction of Counterfeiters.—We learn that Miller, one of the gang recently arrested, with all the plates, at Harrodsburg, in Kentucky, through the efforts of the Bank of Charleston and the S. W. R. R. Bank, has been convicted, and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment in the penitentiary of that State.

We also learn that old Mozier, the clock-maker, as he is familiarly known in Kentucky, and one of the master-spirits of the gang, has been recently arrested, and is now in jail in Lincoln county, Kentucky. His province appeared to have been to visit and supervise all the outposts of this widely extended concern, and to keep up the communication and supplies with the Factory and its agencies, which the pretext of selling his clocks enabled him to do, without exciting suspicion.

We have reason to believe, also, that further and more important arrests are about to be made in other sections of the country, and have no doubt the whole gang will be entirely broken up before the present parties pursuing them stop.

Charleston Courier.

An Absolute Fact.—The Chronicles of Connecticut attest the fact, that at one period, (not half a century ago,) two divorces were granted in that state on the ground that the defendants were habitually afflicted with *cold feet*. Now, even a cold heart will not break the rosy chain of Hymen.

THE "ARMY OF OBSERVATION."

The following paragraph from the New York Express of Tuesday morning gives us the first intimation that the military forces of the United States at Corpus Christi have been ordered to move westward of that position; a movement so little required under present circumstances that, we should think, as it must have been directed before the recent pacific advices from Mexico, it will of course have been countermanded in time to prevent its being carried into execution:

"We understand that the troops now stationed at Corpus Christi, under the command of General Taylor, have been ordered to march over the prairie country towards the Rio Grande, for Brassos, St. Jago, and other places. While at Corpus Christi they have been obliged to hire three schooners as store-ships for their provisions, and have actually carted old houses from Live Oak Point, a distance of ninety miles, to be used as a covering for their stores and ammunition. What they will have to cover and protect these things with when they leave the coast, without the schooners, probably Mr. Marcy can tell. Their course is through a prairie country, where there is no timber to make planks, and no saw-mills if there were any timber. They will have streams to pass for which they have no means provided. Their provisions, as in the Florida war, will be destroyed by the climate and the rains. Their firearms will be entirely ruined by the exposure to the saline atmosphere for want of covers. In short, another system of profligate expenditure, similar to that of Florida, may be expected. A thousand dollars a day has already been paid for the use of a steamboat, and we no doubt shall soon hear, by the vouchers on file, of a hundred dollars a cord being paid for wood, and other things in proportion, as in the case alluded to."

TEXT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, received by the Britannia:

"*November* 3, 1845.—It is with the greatest regret I inform you again, that the most gigantic and extraordinary military and navy preparations are making in all the dock yards and military depots in this country, and the world says they are intended for the Americans. Should Mr. Polk make, in his annual message, so unwise a speech as he did on the 4th of March last, we may expect an immediate declaration of war, and simultaneously the sailing of innumerable war steamers to bombard your seaports, without any further notice. This nation is now in a state of preparation for war, greater than ever before was known, and they appear determined to show their power. God grant that the folly, the horrors, and the iniquities of war, between two kindred nations, may be averted, but really I fear that it is almost inevitable, unless the greatest prudence and good sense guide the rulers of both countries.

"You are a man of peace, and I count on you to do every thing in your power through the press, and by all other means, to avert war, and preserve the inestimable blessings of peace between the two countries. Recollect I never wrote you before in this strain, and I would not now write thus, unless I feared what I say above."

COMMENT.

Paragraphs like the above are only important as they come from respectable sources; nay, they should be admissible into a newspaper only when from respectable writers. We may say that the writer of the letter, of which the extract is made, is one of the most respectable of our citizens, with extensive acquaintance in England, where he now resides, and ample means of observation.

But what can England do? Suppose Mr. Polk should express his determination to maintain our claim to Oregon, that is not enough to induce another power to assault our seaports and towns.

In the first place, when Mr. Polk has given his *opinion*, the Congress of the United States will have to take action on his recommendation, and that action will follow the deliberations upon the report of a committee. England may take prompt measures to show the *strength* of her claim upon Oregon, and that may bring on collisions; but certainly a nation is not going to make war for a piece of ground without the formality of an attempt to take or retain possession of it.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Washington Monument Society has, we learn, decided on commencing the work upon the proposed Monument to the Memory of Washington so soon as a suitable site can be obtained in this city for that purpose. A very fine design for the Monument, prepared by Mr. Robert Mills, Architect, of this city, has been adopted, and has been ordered to be lithographed and sold in aid of the funds of the Society.

The cost of the execution of this design will not exceed two hundred thousand dollars; towards which the Society has in hands upwards of fifty thousand dollars. Reasonable expectations are entertained that the residue of the necessary sum will be realized by another appeal to the patriotism of the American People. We cannot suffer ourselves to doubt that this reliance will be fully justified by the event.

National Intelligencer.

A Statue of General Jackson is to be placed in the Tennessee Capitol, and a monument to him erected on the banks of the Mississippi, near Memphis—by resolutions of the Tennessee legislature.

What Next?—But a few days since, we read an account of a French Chemist, making *ice* by *heat*, and we are startled at the progress of science. Now we read that "a *paper* has been made in England composed entirely of *iron*," and we throw up our hands in wonderment at the rapid advance of art. What next? We have concluded not to be surprised at any thing, no matter how perfectly impossible it may appear. We begin to be convinced of the truth of Mirabeau's sentiment, that, "the word impossible should not be found in the vocabulary of a man of energy." We have a proposition to make, which we think will puzzle these learned men more than making ice of fire, or paper of iron, and that is, to devise some means to make delinquent subscribers pay up. When that is accomplished, we will knock under, and acknowledge that this is a great country, and a great age we live in. Impossibility will then be an obsolete word, and must so be recorded in all the new dictionaries.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Flour Trade.—The receipts of Flour and Wheat at tide-water in New York for the third canal week of November ending on the 22d inst. inclusive, are given below. The receipts of flour show the enormous quantity of nearly one quarter of a million of barrels reaching tide-water in the space of eight days. If to this quantity be added the wheat received during the same time, reduced to flour, it reaches the enormous quantity of two hundred and seventy seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight barrels.

	1845.	1844.
Flour	240,580 bbls.	139,685 bbls.
Wheat	185,543 bush	67,246 bush.

The gross receipts of flour and wheat since the opening of navigation are:

	Flour.	Wheat.
1845.	2,308,367 bbls.	1,414,380 bush.
1844.	2,137,260 "	1,238,111 "
Increase	171,107	176,269

Reducing wheat to flour, there is an excess in the receipts at tide-water equal to 206,461 bbls. in 1845, compared with 1844. The quantity of flour which reached tide-water last year was 2,222,204 bbls. and of wheat 1,262,249 bush. So that there is already an excess of 86,163 bbls. of flour, and of wheat 152,231 bush. The receipts at tide-water during the months of October and November to the 22d inst. inclusive, have been 964,382 bbls. of flour and 910,812 bush. of wheat.

The New York Tribune of Thursday morning has this notice of the New York market of Wednesday:

Flour and Meal.—The market for Western Flour has been dull to-day, and some disposition to sell was manifested by holders. The leading houses, however, continued to demand the highest rates, and are not disposed to force sales—enough is offering, however, for the demand. There has been a fair business transacted in Genesee at $6.75. Michigan and Ohio are $6,62 1-2 a6 75. Sales of 600 bbls. Troy at $6.75. The market for Southern is dull; 100 bbls. Howard street were sold at $6,50, afloat.

At Boston on Wednesday, the price of flour was regarded by buyers as too high for shipment to England, according to the tenor of the advices by the steamer.

Some wheat grown on the farm of Dr. W. J. Edelin, of St. Mary's county, produced last harvest seventy stalks from a single grain, each stalk bearing a well formed head, and each head containing in the average eighty grains. The grains were all large and plump, and would have weighed 60 pounds or upwards to the bushel. The wheat was the common red.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Coal Trade.—The Miners Journal (Pottsville, Pa.) of Saturday says: "We feel happy in being able to announce to our readers this week that the shipments of coal from the Schuylkill region this year now exceed one million tons! and, should the present mild weather continue a little longer, we believe the quantity for the whole year will reach 1,100,000 tons.

Georgetown, Nov. 15.

Tar and Turpentine.—The price of these articles have been tending upwards for the last two or three years, and notwithstanding the large quantity annually manufactured it is now certain that the supply is not equal to the demand. There is no country in the world better calculated for a large annual manufacture of these staples than the lands which drain into Winyah Bay at this place. The Waccamaw, Big and Little Pee Dee, Drowning Creek, Lumber river, Lynche's Creek, Black river, and Sampit, in 1789 exported 200,000 barrels annually, and could, within two years from to-day, export two millions if the inhabitants of the country would again turn their attention to the pine trees. Turpentine is now worth $3,50 per barrel and tar $1,50, and at half either quotation there is nothing that can be grown in all this country that would yield the same sum in proportion to the labour.

We understand that our townsman Mr. Waterman has sold the machinery attached to his small saw mill to a company who are about putting up a turpentine distillery at Little River as a beginning.

BURYING ALIVE—MATTERS IN BALTIMORE.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

Baltimore, Nov. 26,—7 A. M.

A most horrid case of burying alive occurred a few weeks since in our city, and which, although generally talked of, has out of respect to the friends of the deceased, been excluded from the public prints. A young lady was taken sick, and *died very suddenly*, as was supposed by the family and physician, and was placed in her coffin and carried to the depository of the family, and placed in the family vault. A few days afterwards on visiting the vault, they were struck with the horrible sight of the young lady in her burial clothing, out of the coffin, and sitting up against the side of the wall—dead!

As may be supposed the discovery has plunged a family and large circle of acquaintances in the deepest anguish. It was found on examining the coffin, that the lid had been forcibly pressed off by the young woman, who had actually been buried before the vital spark had fled, and who had returned to consciousness, but to die the most horrible of deaths! Many may doubt this, but it is too true to be denied.

The largest factory building in the world is now being constructed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The part already up is four hundred and forty feet long. When completed, the length of the front will be five hundred and four feet. Number of spindles, fifty thousand; of operatives, from twelve to fifteen hundred. This is doing business on an extensive scale.

New Invention.—Church bells can now be made of steel, as has been proved by an ingenious American mechanic in Ohio, from a suggestion in an English newspaper. A bell weighing fifty pounds, made of steel, will cost only about $30 and can be heard two miles or more. The advantages of this invention are said to be two fold: first, it is so cheap that every church may have a bell of a clear, brilliant and musical tone: second, it is so light, and being stationary, that even a slight belfry will sustain it. This newly invented bell is rung by a crank, and any boy can do it as well as a regular parish bell-ringer. For about $200 a chime of seven bells can now be had.

From the National Intelligencer.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

"Colton's Life and Times of Henry Clay," vol. 1st, 8vo., 504 pages, published by *A. S. Barnes & Co.*, New York, and to form two volumes, has, through the special kindness of the esteemed general agent for it, John B. Fry, Esq., been put into our hands in advance of the publication. We have hastened to glance at the main points in it, and especially at the entire details relating to the famous, we might say the fatal device, by which the contrivers have profited, the country and the individual victim lost, so much: we mean, of course, the "bargain and sale" charge, used with such wicked and such senseless effect against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams, by General Jackson and his partisans, in the canvass of 1827–8. It would have been difficult, even without the additional facts now disclosed, to point any where in history to so cruel a case of public wrong, originally so destitute of the semblance of proof, carried against a man so obviously by interested or suborned defamers, met by a defence and facts so clear; and which yet, after having for many years fallen into complete contempt, as a pitiable instance of public error brought about by clamor and falsehood, could be again used with almost the same success; and, without one atom's addition of proof to what was never any thing but *an accusation* by men obnoxious to every suspicion of intended calumny, this mere accusation, itself disproved by all its own main witnesses, should once more, after twenty years, succeed against its victim a second time. There have been abundant instances of popular injustice towards citizens the most deserving; but they were committed under a momentary excitement, and speedily repaired, as far as they could be, by atoning honors heaped upon the sufferer, or the less amiable reparation of public vengeance taken upon the authors of the wrong. Not so in this case; and we are left to say, with humiliation, that the American people must now stand recorded in history singular in such a fact.

It is not our present purpose, however, to forestall the interest of this part of the book by entering into its details. These are, besides, too long and too linked a series to be separated from each other. We will only say that whatever of this matter was already known has been brought together in a narrative and documentary view the clearest and most convincing; and that the new facts—important, if not decisive—are such as must, we think, compel every intelligent person who is fair enough, in a matter of proof, to look at proofs only, to confess in his heart at least this: that, of the two opposite cases of "a bargain," made or attempted, that presented against Gen. Jackson and his agents and witnesses is *tenfold* stronger than the one upon which they have never hesitated to say that Mr. Clay must stand convicted. We ourselves, whatever be our impressions on the subject, should not choose, even upon the testimony, (relatively so much stronger as we have said) to pronounce General Jackson guilty of what he so little scrupled to charge furiously upon another. Against himself the appearances are certainly very strong: against the conduct of others, still stronger. A conspiracy, we think, will be considered by the public as being clearly made out. We could say much more on this head, but we prefer, for the present, to leave inferences from the history of this transaction to the reader's own discernment.

The volume, however, presents, of course, subjects more agreeable—subjects fit, by the examples of a very noble civic career, to animate one's heart to long and faithful public service, instead of chilling and sinking it with the saddening spectacle of labors so high, so long, so courageous, and so good, paid only in the popular generation which they benefited, by successful slander, by dishonor as far as the award of times and a populace so ill-judging could inflict it, upon a man destined to outlive in memory period after period, succession after succession of the buzzing and stinging falsehoods that breed from the hotbed of corrupt politics, growing up and perishing as fast as the summer flies: a man destined to find his meed not merely in the more than consoling admiration of the well-thinking of his times, but in that which, calm, wise, just, and sure, sits in perpetual judgment upon the public acts of all alike, the pride of kings or the multitude's giddiness—history—the highest and purest of earthly things, and, in the good man's sight, next to the doom of God himself:

"Fame is no plant that grows on vulgar soil;
Nor in the glittering foil
Set off the sun; nor in broad rumor lies:
But lives and spreads aloft by the pure eyes
And perfect witness of Almighty Jove
As he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of so much fame in heaven expect the meed."

"Tempering the Wind to the Shorn Lamb."—After the severe drought last summer, which cut short the crop of hay over a great extent of country, a kind Providence gives us an autumn of extraordinary mildness, that now, almost at the end of November, the grass is still growing, and it is unnecessary as yet for the farmers to make the least encroachment upon their winter's supply.

The grain crops in several European countries were deficient, and so our great canal is kept open and in full operation to an unusally late period, by which means vast quantities of wheat and flour are received at tide, ready to be shipped across the ocean, which would otherwise have remained in the interior till another season. By the same process the farmer, who, for several years past, has scarcely been able to hold his own, receives an unexpected windfall, by which he will be able to struggle on for some time longer.

Journal of Commerce.

"Will the Galvanic Rings cure depression of spirits?" asked a lady. "What has caused the complaint, madam?" replied the doctor; "the loss of my husband," mournfully ejaculated the lady. "Then you had better get a *wedding-ring*," said the doctor.

Spiders.—The Shawneetown Gazette says, a woman residing in the Wabash Bottom, about eight miles from that place, died on the 14th ult., after an illness of fourteen hours, resulting from the bite of a spider upon the lip. We improve this announcement again to remind our readers of the efficacy of hartshorn. The spirits of hartshorn should always be ready in every house, as an antidote for the bite of any insect. It can do no possible harm, and in most cases will do immediate good.

THE PARDONING POWER.

We find in the "Lincoln Courier," the following Communication addressed by the Governor of the State to the Sheriff of that County, and publish it, as expressing sound views in relation to the exercise of the pardoning power.

Executive Office,
Raleigh, October 3d, 1845.

Sheriff of Lincoln County:

I have deliberately and respectfully considered the Petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln and Mecklenburg, for the pardon of P***r C******r, who is now confined in the Jail of the former county, under a sentence of the Superior Court of Law, for trading with slaves. With every disposition to gratify the petitioners in his behalf, I am unable to perceive any ground on which I can interfere in his favor, without a violation of official duty, and establishing a dangerous precedent. The law has conferred on the Judge of the Superior Court the authority, and has made it his duty, to impose the punishment in this and similar cases, according to his best discretion, after a hearing of all the circumstances. After a sentence thus pronounced, the pardoning power, according to my conception of it, is justified in interfering only in cases attended with such matters in extenuation of the offence, that, had they been known to the Legislature enacting the law on that subject, would have excepted such cases from the penalty. No such matter of extenuation is stated in this petition; on the contrary, it asserts that the defendant has "the years heretofore offended in like manner." And his liberation is asked upon the allegation, that, he promises to leave the State, on condition that it shall be granted. The Executive has no rightful power, in my view, to enforce such a condition. It may dispense with punishment, for sufficient reasons; but I will then question its power to commute a sentence of a court. But if the power were undoubted, it would be a mistaken policy, in a country where so many remove from choice, to substitute a *compulsory* emigration for that punishment, which the Legislature, after repeated deliberations on it, has provided, to suppress *the mischief* of trading with slaves. The frequency with which the General Assembly has had this species of offence under consideration, shows that they consider it an increasing evil; and the good of society requires, that the other departments of Government shall not disregard their efforts to put it down.

I have deemed it respectful to state these reasons for declining (as I feel constrained to do) to interfere with the usual operation of the law in this case.

(Signed,)
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

The individual alluded to was at the last session of the Superior Court, sentenced to six months imprisonment and $500 fine—Judge Pearson presiding.

Southern Packet Line.—We understand that money, sufficient to establish a line of Southern packets to Wilmington, (N. C.) has been subscribed, and that authority has been given to have the packets built. They are to freight from 1000 to 1200 bls. each.

The project of establishing a line of Liverpool packets is still on foot, and meets with general favor.

We hope soon to see the contemplated line to Mobile under way.

To secure the trade of North Carolina seems to be the first important step, in order that the merchants of that State may have full confidence in making Baltimore their stopping place to sell produce and lay in supplies of goods.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A TRUE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

One of the Editors of the Louisville Journal, who was present at the Memphis Convention, writing home on the subject, gives the following spirited account of an incident of that Convention, more truly national in its character, and more cheering to the hopes of the sincere friends of this Union *as it is*, than almost any single occurrence we remember ever to have heard or read of:

"On Saturday evening, Mr. Cist, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution proposing that the Capitol of the Union be removed to the West. Of course, Mr. Cist meant to Cincinnati. I never was better pleased in my life with any thing than with the prompt, hearty, loud, and universal AY with which the house resounded on the motion *to refuse to receive the resolution.* I said universal AY, but there was one loud NO from the mover, and a squeaking tenor from another person, who had at the same time a modicum of shame. A greater blow could not by any possibility be aimed at the Union than the removal of the Capitol from the city which bears the name of Washington, the father of his country, near which the bones of that great man repose, and where public structures worthy of the nation and monuments to the illustrious dead have been reared—a city so associated with the Union and its whole history that the idea of nationality and the last remnant of the love of country would be destroyed if this wretched and selfish project were carried into operation. Nothing could have been more gratifying than the noble manner in which the proposition from Cincinnati was scouted by the whole Convention, excepting only the mover and the seconder—a Convention sectional in its nature, composed chiefly of Western men, met to promote Western measures. There could not well have been a more charming or striking display of the love of country."

Magnanimous Concession!—The Washington Union *frankly* admits that England (the Government) is not responsible for the potatoe malady! Its language is, "very true it is that England should not be, and is not held responsible for the Potatoe malady!"

Peel and Wellington, we fear, will consider this no small concession from Mr. Polk's Government, and an abatement of the lofty tone "all of Oregon or none," and may presume upon it to increase their pretensions.—*Richmond Whig.*

Two great Moral Facts.—Half the value of all the exports of the United States is in *raw cotton.* Half the value of the exports of Great Britain is in *manufactured* cotton. Let the two nations, says the Christian Citizen, think of these facts before they go to war.

A Brazilian introduction is—"This is my friend—if he steals anything, I am accountable for it."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 2, 1845.

WHIG MEETING.

The meeting to appoint Delegates to the State Convention, which was postponed yesterday in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will take place *this afternoon*, at 3 o'clock, at the Town Hall.

Dec. 2.

CONGRESS.—We learn from the Washington papers that a large majority of the members had reached that city during the last week. The Union contained a call for a meeting of the Locofoco members in the Representatives Hall on Saturday night, the object of which was, doubtless, to agree on candidates for Speaker, Clerk, &c. If the Speaker was elected on yesterday, and a quorum of the Senate was formed, the Message will be delivered this day, and we may expect to receive it on Friday morning. It is of course looked for with deep interest, and will be published in our next.

SCHOOLS IN FAYETTEVILLE.—We are glad to perceive that our two principal Seminaries—the long established Male High School of Mr. Colton, and the Female Seminary of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin—have continued to attract a considerable number of pupils from other less favored places,—affording the strongest evidence of the high standing of those most excellent Seminaries, and of the advantages of Fayetteville, in both its moral and pecuniary points of view, as a place for rearing and educating youth. Indeed we doubt if any town in the State is so happily provided with every requisite.

Besides these most prominent Schools, we have a number of others, the principal of which are Miss Bingham's and Mrs. Hawley's two Female Schools; and Mr. Stedman's large District School for Boys;—all of which are well known and appreciated in town, though perhaps not so much resorted to from abroad.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—A week or two ago we endeavored to do justice to the much abused Navigation Company, and to relieve them from blame for not keeping the water from running out of the river, or at least for not filling it up again by some process other than by the falling of rain from the clouds. We have since had access, by the favor of the President of the Company, to a voluminous Report to the Board of Internal Improvements in 1838, which embodies many facts, very little known to those who, like ourself, have no pecuniary interest in the Company, and which are yet material to a right understanding of the subject.

Before this Company commenced its operations in 1816, the condition of the River had become so bad that it was almost impassable for any description of boats. The channel might be said, almost literally, to be full of trees and logs, the accumulation of ages; for in a space not exceeding 60 yards in the river, the Company removed at one time upwards of 100 large trees and logs! Some enterprizing individuals had examined the river, with a view to putting on it a Steam Boat, but found the obstructions so great that they abandoned the project as impracticable.

After two years work on the river by the Company, pole boats were enabled to make the trip to Wilmington and back with much more safety, and in less time by from one to two days, than formerly.

At the end of three years, viz: in 1819, the *Henrietta*, the first Steam Boat ever run on the river, was started, under the command of Capt. Rush, (now one of her owners.) She has plied on the river ever since, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and *has never been snagged, or met with any serious accident!* This remarkable fact speaks volumes for the usefulness of the labors of the Navigation Company, in a river subject to constant freshets, which bring down vast numbers of logs, and undermine trees which fall into the river from the banks. It is at least equally creditable to the worthy gentleman who so long commanded her, and whose skill and prudence are well known. He did not hesitate to declare, says the Report, that he would not run a Steam Boat on the river, if the Company were dissolved, or were to cease its operations.

To show how absolutely necessary the unceasing labors of the Company are, it may be mentioned that in the single year 1837, after they had been at work for 21 years, they removed from the river no less than 1159 trees, logs, and stumps! These obstructions are constantly accumulating, and must be constantly removed, or boats will be snagged, sand bars and rafts formed, &c.

On this part of the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, the Company had expended, up to 1838, $49,688 35. Their expenditures since that time have averaged about $1,500 a year, making a total, up to the present year, of upwards of $60,000. This expenditure has been *useful*. But the further sum of $114,991 54, were expended, partly by the Company, and partly by the State, contrary to the wishes and remonstrances of the Company, in a futile effort to open a navigation, by canal, locks, sluices, &c., from Haywood to Fayetteville.

To show how much mistaken are those who speak of the interruption to navigation this year as being more entire as well as of longer duration, than ever before known, we quote from the report, the fact, that in 1833 an attempt was made to get a canoe with 3 bags of coffee over Spring Hill Shoal, and it failed! A man had to take the coffee on his shoulders and carry it over!

At the close of the Report we find a comparison of the rates of freight on the river in 1815 and 1816, with the rates in 1838; and a comparison of the rates in 1838 with those on other Southern rivers.

By the first table it appears, that, in 1816, the freight of a bale of cotton down was from 75 to 100 cents—with no toll to pay;—whilst in 1838, it was but 40 cents, including 10 cents of toll. A barrel of Flour from 40 to 50 in 1816; only 25 in 1838. A hogshead of Tobacco $2 50 to $3 in 1816; $1 25 in 1838. A bushel of Salt up, was 10 to 15 cents; in 1838, 6 to 10. Hogsheads $3 to $4; in 1838, $2. A ton of Iron $5; in 1838 $3. Boxes of goods, 12 1-2 to 15 cents per foot; in 1838, 6 to 8. On all these articles a toll is collected now, whist none was paid in 1816; and yet the freight is on an average about 50 per cent. less. It is true that the facilities of transportation have been multiplied, but it is believed only in consequence of the improved condition of the river.

The comparison between the rates of freight on this river and on the Pee Dee, the Congaree, the Ockmulgee, and the Savannah, showed a very manifest difference in favor of the Cape Fear.

The result of a careful examination of the whole of this long Report, of which we have only condensed the leading facts, is a very decided conviction on our mind, that the destruction of the Navigation Company, which some have professed to desire, and the cessation of work on the river, would be the most fatal blow to the business of Fayetteville that was ever yet struck. The fire of 1831 was nothing to what it would be. The Cape Fear is our most valuable property. Render that useless, and Fayetteville would soon be counted among the things that were.

MANUFACTURES IN NORTH CAROLINA.—For several years, in consequence evidently of the unsettled state of the money market, and the proverbial prudence of our people,—there has been no addition made to the number of cotton manufactories in North Carolinia. The pecuniary difficulties, beginning in 1837 and extending over five years, till 1842, were too alarming to all, too ruinous to many, to justify enterprizes requiring large capital, and supposed to be of doubtful success. Not a single cotton factory was commenced in all that time, we believe, though some were completed which had been undertaken in better times. The steady success, however, which has attended industry in all its pursuits for the last three years, is at length exercising a natural influence on capital, and inducing it to seek out that channel in which it can be so profitably and patriotically employed. We have just heard of the commencement of *two new Cotton Factories*, one at Christian's Mills, on the Pee Dee River, near Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, by Messrs. Christian and Makepeace; and the other in Orange County, by Dr. Montgomery and others.

We heartily wish these and all similar establishments in the State entire success. But we cannot let the opportunity pass without reminding those who have such investments in contemplation, of the superior advantages of this town and vicinity, in the abundance and cheapness of water power, and of living, the ease with which the raw material is obtained, the access to the markets of the world, the existence here already of six Factories, affording an opportunity at all times to procure experienced workmen and operatives, the facilities for procuring machinery, for making repairs, and procuring assistance in cases of accidents, &c. &c.

There is abundant room here for more establishments, and the manufacturers and citizens generally will welcome them amongst us.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on the 24th ult. Governor Aikin's Message has the usual amount of complaint against the Tariff. The debt of the State is 3 1-4 millions, which will be met as she has always met her obligations, with promptitude. The continuation of the Geological Survey of the State is urged, and assistance to Rail Roads, Turnpikes, and Navigation of Rivers, recommended. The Massachusetts Mission of Mr. Hoar is commented on at length, and Texas welcomed into the Union.

Judge Huger's resignation of his seat in the Senate of the U. S. was communicated on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Hon. John C. Calhoun was elected Senator in his place. Mr. C. received 135 out of 139 votes.

GEORGIA.—The Senate has rejected a resolution to fix a day for the election of U. S. Senator from the 4th of March 1847; and consequently the election cannot be made till November 1847; when the next Legislature will meet. It is not probable that much evil, if any, will result from the delay, which is only remarkable because that election was made one of the tests in the late State election—both parties avowing the determination to bring it on at this session, But, as soon as it was ascertained that the Whigs had a majority on joint ballot, the Locos declared their intention to put off the election, which they are enabled to do by means of the majority in the Senate. Early in the session, however, a Loco in the House moved to go into the election, and it was so resolved,—six of that party voting with the Whigs. Then came the resignation and re-election of Judge Berrien; and *now* the Locos, with only one exception, refuse to allow the election to come on. All this trickery will help the Whigs in the election in 1847.

THE FAILURE OF THE CROP IN EUROPE.—The following is the close of the leading article in Bell's Weekly Messenger (London) of the 1st Nov. From the staid, sober character of that Journal, we presume that the picture is not overdrawn, and that there will indeed be a great scarcity of breadstuffs in Europe.

"All our accounts concur in the intelligence that our neighbours are suffering much more extensively than ourselves, and require the aid which even in these early months they find it difficult to procure. The government of Belgium has opened its ports to the whole world for the free importation of all articles of human food, and by a subsequent ordinance has closed its ports against the exportation of the like produce. The Russian government has issued two ordinances of the same kind; the first prohibits the exports of grain from all the northern provinces, and the second admits corn and all other articles of provisions free of duty. A third ordinance has been recently published to operate as a further inducement for foreign importation; it exempts all foreign ships, laden with grain or other provisions, even from the ordinary port charges. The intelligence from Holland is that all her corn granaries are already exhausted by her recent shipments to Russia and sales to Belgium, and that her vessels are on the way to all foreign ports to buy and carry away whatever she can procure. In New York and in the other ports of America, there has been an enormous rise in the price of wheat and flour. The computed stocks of Dantzic and Riga do not exceed half a million of quarters, and it is apprehended that prices will rise so high in Russia and the north of Germany, as to require and command this stock for home consumption.

"It is too obvious, we fear, that under all these circumstances the present rise of corn in the British market must continue; but here we stop—we cannot go the length of the other journals in affirming our belief that the evil will go to the extent apprehended. We think we are on the eve of difficult times, but that we shall weather them with less suffering than is at present feared. Ireland, and the relief which she requires, are the most pressing and embarrassing of our actual and present difficulties; something must here be done, but we cannot as yet conjecture in what form."

The Nashville Union (Mr. Polk's Tennessee organ) reads Mr. Turney, the new U. S. Senator, out of the party. After some remarks showing the identity of sentiment between Mr. Turney and the editor of the Nashville Whig, the Union sums up as follows:

"We know of but one question on which Mr. Turney and the editor of the Whig disagree—that is the Bank question. They are together in being anti-Polk men—they are together on the Texas question—they agree on the Oregon question—they harmonize on the Tariff—they are side by side on distribution!"

This is not altogether true; for Mr. Turney, in his published letter, says that the Tariff "ought to be framed with a view to revenue only," and should discriminate only for revenue. He says that "discrimination for the protection, equally, of all the interests in the country, is an absurdity."—This is a hard hit at Mr. Polk's humbug, in the Kane letter.

We rejoice to see, at least, that Mr. Turney is in favor of Distributing the Proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands. The only wonder is, that any body should oppose it.

The Post Office at White's Store, Anson county, has been discontinued, in consequence of the resignation of the Postmaster. Meltonsville is the nearest Post Office.

SUICIDE.—Aaron Thomas, of Moore county, committed suicide by hanging himself on Monday evening the 24th ult. He had been somewhat deranged occasionally for some few years past. He has left a wife and six children in poverty and distress.

MRS. DR. WILSON.—We see frequent notices in the Northern papers of a female imposter who is levying contributions on the charitable in all the cities. From the description they give of her, there is not a doubt of her being the identical *literary* lady who honored this town with a visit last Spring, though her reminiscences of Fayetteville can scarcely be of a very pleasant nature, for her imposture was detected, and she did not get *much* money here. We had the honor to receive a very polite note from "Mrs. Doctor Wilson," requesting an interview, and when we called at the Hotel, she stated her situation with such apparently natural distress at the bare idea of being obliged to solicit a loan—only a *loan*—to enable her to reach her friends at Lynchburg, Virginia, that we did not hesitate to promise to ascertain how much it would cost, and to furnish her with the amount. She stated that her husband, a Surgeon in the Navy, had died at Havana, and she had started back to her friends, but was taken sick in Georgia, and thus her expenses increased so much that her purse was exhausted.

Before handing her the required amount, we found that she had made a precisely similar application to a number of others in town; and in a subsequent interview with her, she showed letters which proved that she had been in this country before, since the period of the alleged death of Dr. Wilson. She did not exactly recollect, she confessed, *whether her husband had died last year or the year before;* and instead of being a Surgeon in our Navy, as she had said, in answer to the objection that there was no such name as Dr. Wilson to be found in the Blue Book, she suddenly recollected that it was the British Navy to which he had belonged.

Of course we saved *our* twenty dollars, though Mrs. Dr. Wilson *bled* some of our friends both here and in Raleigh. And what is remarkable, this quack Doctress practised successfully upon the pockets of some of our regular Physicians.

EXTREME OLD AGE.—A writer in the Highland Messenger says he had just visited Spencer Bolton, a resident of Buncombe county, who is now *almost one hundred and ten years of age!* He was born on Big Pee Dee River, in South Carolina, and is still sound in mind and body. He was in several skirmishes under Marion in the Revolutionary war. Has been for 65 years a member of the Methodist Church. Health generally good. In early life, principal diet bread, rice, potatoes and milk; slept on straw beds; generally up before day-light; and much accustomed to bathe in cold water. To the influence of these habits he ascribes his long life.

PORK.—The selling price at Richmond, Va., is 5 75, 5 87 and $6. At Cincinnati 3 87 to 4.

At Salem, N. C. sales at $4 50. In Orange county, 4 50 to 5. In Rockingham county, 4 25 to 4 50.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce, that a WHIG CONVENTION will be held in this City, on Monday, the 12TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1846, to nominate a Candidate for Governor of the State, to be voted for in August next.

We are aware that some Counties have expressed a preference for an earlier day, and the time agreed on may operate inconveniently to some sections of the State, but the decided preponderance of sentiment is in favor of the day designated. He cannot be a true Whig who will not submit to a little inconvenience to promote so good a cause. Let the Whigs then, one and all, gird on their armor, and prepare for the crisis. It is true we cannot expect such a whirlwind of enthusiasm, as when marshalled to the field in person, by the lamented HARRISON and the gallant CLAY. But victory, under present circumstances, would speak more loudly for the perpetuity of Whig principles, than ever before. Because it would show in bold relief a noble picture of firm endurance—of steady, unflinching perseverance, in behalf of dearly cherished principles. Let us, then, put our shoulders to the wheel, and revive the Whig spirit in North Carolina. No where, have Whig principles done more to ennoble a State than in our good old Commonwealth, and no where, have they been better sustained.

Our opponents, trusting to the supposed inactivity of the Whigs, are, every where, organizing and preparing for action. *They must be met.* No Whig in North Carolina, in view of the eminence which the State has attained under Whig Administration, can hesitate as to his duty. To doubt it, would be to libel the intelligence and patriotism of the party, and we forbear. We will only add—

Remember the 12th of January.

A correspondent from Washington remarks:

I have been informed that Mr. Richard Rush receives the mission to Mexico—that Mr. Slidell, the Representative from New Orleans, was an applicant for the station, but failed to obtain it, partly on account of his unfamiliarity with the Spanish language.

I am also informed that Mr. Romulus M. Saunders, of North Carolina, receives the appointment of Minister to Spain.

Mr. Calhoun.—This gentleman, it seems to be universally conceded, has, at Memphis, crowned his *consistency*. The self-elected leader of the State Right party and cause, has there endorsed doctrines which Alexander Hamilton or Fisher Ames to *that* extent, never dreamt of! In voting for a *Ship* Canal to connect the Mississippi and the Lakes, as a measure of *national defence*, (against *whom* we wonder, as Tecumseh, the Prophet and Black Hawk are conquered!) and that the Mississippi River is an "inland sea" which Congress ought to regard in the same light as the Atlantic, Mr. Calhoun has soared completely out of sight of the Resolutions of '98, '99—nay, out of the sight of all Republican and all Federal precedent in the way of construction. If Congress have the power to make Ship Canals 800 miles from the sea, and the power to vote rivers to be inland seas, it would be absurd to attempt to place any limits upon powers which can appropriate the entire treasure of the nation to a chimera, and convert a fresh water River into an Ocean!

Richmond Whig.

Senators Cameron and Turney fare very ill among the editors of their party. *Oily Gammon* (of the Union) sometimes tries to smooth matters, but then again comes a downright *Caudle* from some other source. Hear the Indianapolis Chapman for instance:—

"A wretch by the name of Turney has been elected by the Whigs, with the aid of a few professed but traitorous Democrats! As for the latter, they should be driven in disgrace from the party they have betrayed, and never be permitted to defile it again. Turney ought to take his seat in the Senate by the side of old *Cameron* of Pennsylvania—over both of whom should be blazoned on the wall, "WE OBTAINED THESE SEATS BY THE BETRAYAL OF OUR PARTY AND ITS PRINCIPLES. The Senate should be to them a *pillory*, and they should be treated with that scorn and contempt which every pure and honest mind must feel towards them."

Poor Chapman has mistaken his cue entirely. The old mandate would have brought him out right in this, as in any case of difficulty: "*Tell Chapman to* CROW!"—*New York Express.*

Logic.—The "Standard" thinks that the re-nomination of Gov. GRAHAM by the Whigs, will be the "strongest proof of conscious weakness in the party," that could be furnished. Which sage conclusion may, we presume, be thus proved:

Gov. GRAHAM beat the lamented HOKE, upwards of 3,000 votes.

Mr. HOKE was admitted on all hands, to be the strongest man of his party.

Therefore, it is an evidence of weakness, to re-nominate the Candidate who beat Mr. HOKE.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE LATEST PARISIAN fashion is for the ladies to dress entirely in blue. Ladies go to the theatres in blue bonnets, blue gloves, blue gowns, blue shawls, blue boots, and in cold weather, blue noses. They are blue all over.—*N. Y. Express.*

COMMUNICATION.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

The Exercises of this Institution will commence on the first day of January next. It is hoped that the Students will appear on that day, as it is important that the Classes should be formed as soon as possible.

The semi-annual examination of this Institution took place on Wednesday last, and was attended by a much larger concourse of Visitors than usual. All, as far as we heard, expressed themselves highly gratified—particularly the parents and guardians who were present. It is gratifying that an institution, situated in such a healthy region, and managed by such competent Teachers and Directors, should meet with great public favor. C.

Federal Court.—The United States Court for the District of North Carolina, was in Session in this City, on Monday last, for a few hours—Judge Potter, presiding. Judge Wayne did not attend.

Raleigh Register.

It is painful to witness the emigration now taking place; not a day passes, but "movers" are to be seen, of every grade, if we may so express it. The rich, the poor, the white, the colored, all are off, some for the Far West, some for—they know not, they care not, where. Above Rutherford, the road to Tennessee is lined with movers, for it is there the migrating portion of South Carolina fall in with ours.

Lincolnton Courier.

A Story of Pocket Picking.—The adroitness of the nimble fingered gentry who make pocket-picking their *profession*, is often a matter of astonishment to the unpractised. We have heard of a case which illustrates the *legerdemain* of this wide-spread and dangerous species of villainy more thoroughly than any other we have heard of. It may be relied upon as authentic.—*Alb. Citizen.*

A few weeks since, a gentleman at the Astor house, in New York, sudddenly missed a gold watch, which was worth more to him than it could be to any body else. He marvelled much at its absence, for he knew he had only been in and out of the Office and Reading Room of that Hotel since he noted the hour by it. In the hope of recovering it, he advertised his loss and offered a reward of $50. The same day he received a note, informing him that he could have his watch by calling at a certain house in an obscure part of the city. After some little hesitation he resolved to go. The watch was too valuable to him to be given up without at least this attempt to recover it. So he went. His call at the door was promptly answered by a very gentlemanly-looking person, who in reply to his inquiries, replied that he had in his possession the advertised watch, and that on payment of the offered reward he would deliver it up. The loser promised to pay the $50, provided he was convinced the watch was his. It was exhibited, and the gentleman recognised it at once, paid the reward, and gladly placed the recovered treasure in its place in his vest pocket. As he was turning to go away he remarked.

"I am glad, as you may suppose, to get my watch back again, but I should really be pleased to know how you took it from me."

"That I will inform you," readily replied the pick-pocket. "Do you remember holding an animated conversation with two other gentlemen in the Reading-room of the Astor house on the morning you lost your watch?"

"I do," replied the loser.

"Well, do you not also remember that a gentleman who stood close by, left his newspaper, drew near, and finally joined in the discussion!"

"Very distinctly," replied the other, "and also that he engaged in it with much warmth."

"Precisely," continued the narrator, "and do you not remember that he at one time, in his earnestness, tapped you two or three times on the left breast *thus!*" (suiting the action to the word.)

"Yes," replied the gentleman.

"*Then* I took your watch," said the other, and turning, shut the door and disappeared.

The gentleman returned to the Astor, musing on this strange occurrence, and while relating it to some of his wondering friends, was astonished to find that his watch was again missing! When the adroit knight of the nimble fingers described how he had *once* filched from him his watch, he took it again! So the gentleman finally lost his watch, after having paid to the thief the reward for its recovery!

It being stated in the Washington Union that "C. J. Ingersoll's History of the War" was about to be translated into German, the Boston Advertiser suggests that "some laborious student" should translate it into "correct and intelligible English."

A few days ago Mr. *Christopher Sewell*, of Boston, a chemist, a young man of good parts, died from the effects of an inveterate habit of smoking cigars. He frequently consumed thirty a day, which had brought on so great a debility that he died from the rupture of a small blood-vessel.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Nov. 28, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's new Steamer, the "Evergreen," with tow Boats Nelson and Diligence, and Flats No. 1 and 2, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C. R. Jones, P. Taylor, H. L. Myrover & Co., C. T. Haigh & Son, Mallett & Huske, Hall & Hall, T. S. Latterloh, S. W. Tillinghast, J. Kyle, G. McNeill, Cook & Hodges, M. McKinnon, J. D. Williams, H. Branson, P. P. Johnson, Robt. Strange, C. P. Mallett, Simpson & McLauchlin, A. Marsh, B. Rose & Son, G. W. McDonald, E. W. Willkings, J. H. & J. Martine, A. W. Steel, S. Boon, H. & E. J. Lilly, D. Johnson, W. McIntyre, E. J. Hale, Cook & Troy, J. W. Wooten, J. Dunn, J. Waddill, A. McLauchlin, J. Baker, J. Shaw, A. Jessup, and A. Johnson, & Co., of this Place; and for J. & J. A. Worth, & Co., J. & J. C. Worth, B. Clark, Lynch & Hunt, N. Hunt, I. Z. Right, Washington Mining Company, A McQueen, V Downing, Little River Co., W R Vaughn, J M Worth & Co, J A Parks, Parks & Martin, D Huffum, W T Horn, J & W Murphy, Geo Brower, A Mickle, and G Womack, of the interior.

Also, last evening, Merchant's Co's Lighter Ready Money, with goods for sundry Merchants of this place and the interior.

ONE HALF OF THE

Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

MARRIED,

In Sampson County, on the 27th ult., by Fleet Cooper, Esq., Mr. J. C. HOWARD to Miss ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, eldest daughter of Jno. C. Williams, Esq., all of said county.

DIED,

In Bladen county, on the 24th Oct., after a severe illness of nearly four months, Mrs. CHARLES PETERSILIE. She was brought up by Presbyterian parents. She connected herself to the Church at about 16 years old, and has ever since led a pious life. Truly we may say, she was a bright example for others who were followers of the Lord Jesus Christ. The rod of affliction was laid heavily upon her, and she was often heard to say, during the time of her intense sufferings, that religion was the only thing to make the dying bed happy. She willingly submitted to her fate, and was often heard to say, Oh! dear Jesus, why do I linger from thee; when will the time come when I shall be free from pain, and enjoy thy smiles forever. Then repeated these lines,

Jesus can make a dying bed,
Feel soft as downy pillows are,
While on his breast I lean my head,
And breath a my life out sweetly there.

She often asked her friends, when sitting in her sick chamber, to sing, and would appear to be perfectly happy in the love of God when they sang. It was truly painful to her large circle of friends to meet with such a loss; but pleasing to know, that though they are deprived of her now, they will soon be re-united in Heaven, where parting will end. She said she found more happiness in praising her God than all the world could afford. She often shouted the high praises of God during her last illness. She requested her Bible to be given to her dear companion, and says read it for my sake, I shall no more need it; I am going to dwell with Angels and with God. True, death separates, it takes us from many whom we love below; it unites also, it takes us to many whom we love above. Be consoled, relatives, knowing that you shall meet the dear departed one again. Truly we may say,

This thought will soothe the gloomiest hour,
That we shall meet with saving power,
In Heaven beyond the tomb.—[*Com.*

At her residence on Deep River, in Moore county, on the 10th Oct. Mrs. TABITHA PERSON, aged 78. She was an exemplary member of the Church for upwards of 40 years—beloved and venerated by all who knew her.—*Com.*

In Duplin county, on the 18th ult., SENA ELIZA DAVIS, aged 13 years and 7 months.

In Cabarrus county, on the 7th instant, after a painful sickness of 12 hours continuance, Mr. ROBERT W. COCHRAN, in the 18th year of his age. Also, on the 8th, Miss MARGARET A. COCHRAN, in the 21st year of her age. Also, on the 13th, Mr. ROBERT COCHRAN, in the 57th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 2.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¾	Sugar, brn,	8 a 11
Corn,	60 a 70	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, E. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2 a 2 25
Flour,	5¼ a 6¼	Wheat,	$1 a 1 10
Feathers,	28 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42

Cotton brings 6 to 6¾.—receipts unusually light for the season. Sales of Flour at 5¾ to 6¼. Flaxseed 1 20 to 1 25. Corn continues scarce and in demand at 65 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Nov. 27.

The rivers continue low—as low as at any period during last summer. Consequently produce comes down very slowly.

Naval Stores.—1 or 5000 bbls. Turpentine have come down and sold at from $3 60 to $3 75.—Sales on yesterday, at the latter mark. *Tar*—is slightly on the advance. There is little coming to market. Sales yesterday at $1 80.

Timber and Lumber.—But very little Timber arriving—there is now some fifteen rafts in the river. Sales during the past week at $6, $6¼, $6½, $6¾ and $7, according to quality. Sales at these prices on yesterday. Timber is somewhat dull. *Lumber*—None in market, and none arriving. Sales of Flooring boards were made for a common article, at $12. The market price for a fair article, we put at $13. Scantling $6—Wide boards $7.

Shingles.—This article has receded. Last sales at $2 50. None now in market.

Staves.—Red Oak dressed are worth from 18 to $20, for a fair article. A lot of common were sold at $16 this week Bare on the market.

Corn.—Is very scarce at present. There is not a bushel afloat, nor has there been any arrivals for some time. It is retailing out of the stores at 80 c.

Bacon.—Is scarce—the last sales at 10 cents for sides. Indeed we learn that the hog round would command this mark.

Salt.—Is scarce and selling. Turks' Island, at 45c. per bushel, by the quantity.

Ground Peas.—Coming freely to market, and selling at from 75 to 75c.

Rice.—Rough Rice has been sold in considerable quantities during the past week, at $1 10.—Cleaned Rice is held at $4 50 to $4 75. No sales of the latter to report.

CHERAW MARKET—Nov. 25.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 5½ to 6¾. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 45 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6¼. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8. N. C. Corn 65 to 70. Oats 48 to 52. Flour 6¾ to 7½. Bacon 6¾ to 7½.

At New York, upland cotton 6 to 8. Prices are nearly ¼ cent higher than last week. Flour 6 62 to 7. Wheat 1 25. Oats 51 to 52. Corn 78 to 80.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

November 20.—Packet Schr. L. P Smith from New York. 21.—Brig Mary Pennell from Martinique; Schr. Florida from New York. 22.—Brig Casilda from Fall River; Barque Benjamin Adams from St. Thomas. 23.—Brig Tangier from Newport; Schr. Batavia from Providence. 24.—Brig Seaman from Fall River; Schr. Volusia from New York. Packet Schr. Jno. D. Jones. 25.—Schr. Shylock, from Bath, Me. 26.—Schrs. Tioga from New York, Trio from Boston, Ellen from Philadelphia; Barque Jane from Portland. 27.—Brigs John Crosby from Martinique, Clarendon from Boston, Charles Henry from Bath, Majestic from St. Kitts, Electra from New York; Schrs. Phœnix from Boston, Sarah Ann from Shallote.

A Meeting of the Whigs of the County of Robeson is requested at the Red Banks on Saturday the 13th instant, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 12th day of January next, to nominate a Candidate for Governor. A punctual attendance is requested.

Dec. 2. MANY WHIGS.

Daily Expected,

15 HHDS. and 25 bbls. Steam Sugar House MOLASSES, per Schr. Ada Eliza.

ALSO,

50 hhds. Cuba Molasses, per Schr. Maria M. Klotts from Charleston. If not sold at private sale, will be sold at Auction on arrival.

SANDFORD & SMITH, Auct'rs.

Wilmington, Nov. 29, 1845. 87-1t

☞ "An Examination of the Arguments brought out by the Right Reverend Roman Catholic Bishop Reynolds, in a Discourse delivered in Fayetteville, N. C., in November 1845, in proof of the Real Presence in the so-called Sacrifice of the Mass," &c., "by J. H. Pearce." For sale at the Observer Bookstore.

Dec. 2.

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., next door East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, (and directly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES, in the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.

JOSEPH E. NEEL.

LOST,

BETWEEN Prospect Hall in Bladen County and this place, on Wednesday the 27th ult., a small Morocco Pocket Book, containing $38 in Bank Bills and One Dollar in Specie, together with a receipt from Mr. Massey, Constable, for a Judgment against John McCaskill and Alex. McLauchlin, for $36, and a due bill from H. H. Robinson. The name of Jno. A. McDowell is written in several places in the Pocket Book. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to this office.

Nov. 27. 87-2w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1845, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Street Ashford, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

THOMAS ASHFORD, Adm'r.

Sampson County, Nov. 27, 1845. 87-3wpd

NEW BOOKS, AND MUSIC.

SIMON Suggs, and other Tales, by the "Chickesaw man" of Alabama, 50 cents; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Marion Raymond, 13; Alice Ray, 13; Bosom Friend, 25; Author's Daughter, 13; Wandering Jew, complete, 60; Whewell's Morality, being vols. 1 and 2 of Harper's New Miscellany, 50 c. vol.; Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Pictorial Bible, 25; Barnes's Notes; The Psalmist; Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading; a variety of new and cheap Piano Music; Stewart's Stable Economy; Morrell; Banker's Wallets, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Smith's Grammar and Arithmetic; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Key to Pike; Emerson's Arithmetics; Worcester's Geography and Ancient Atlas; Cowper's Task; &c. &c.

Just received.

E. J. HALE.

Splendid Lotteries,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

50,000!!!

$15,000! $10,000!

SPLENDID

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 47 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday December 13, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of 15,000
1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000,
1 of 3,333, 50 Prizes of 1,000,
100 of 400, 150 of 300, &c.

78 NUMBER LOTTERY—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	35 00

$60,000!

In 6 Prizes of $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 48 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 20, 1845.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

6 Capitals of $10,000, amounting to

$60,000!

$3,500! $2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—13 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

$35,294!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 49 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 27th, 1845.

GRAND SCHEME,

$35,294, 12,000, 6,000, 3,000, 2,073, 75 Prizes of 1,000, 110 Prizes of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10.—Halves $5.—Quarters $2 50.—

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,

Washington City, D. C.

November 29, 1845. 87-3pd

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Fair Ground in Richmond county, on the night of the 14th inst., a dark bay HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, in good working order, with two saddle marks on his back; one on his withers, on the right side, (the hair not off,) one under the hamstring, the hair off. He is over the common height; uncommonly sway back; racks and walks well, and holds his head well up; has a good coat of hair. He had saddle, bridle, and martingales on him, and a pair of old shoes on his fore feet. I have no doubt he was stolen, and will pay any reasonable reward for his delivery to me, or for information sufficient to convict the thief.

J. R. LAMPLEY.

Richmond county, Nov. 17, 1845. 86-3w

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

POETRY.

HOME AND FRIENDS.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Oh, there's a *power* to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it;
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it!
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us;
For life hath here no charms so dear
As Home and Friends around us!

We oft destroy the present joy
For future hopes—and praise them,
Whilst flowers as sweet bloom at our feet,
If we'd but stoop to raise them!
For things *afar* still sweeter are
When youth's bright spell hath bound us;
But soon we're taught that earth has naught
Like Home and Friends around us!

The friends that speed in time of need,
When Hope's last reed is shaken,
To show us still, that come what will,
We are not quite forsaken:
Though all were blight, if but the light
From *Friendship's* altar crowned us,
'Twould prove the bliss of earth was this—
Our Home and Friends around us!

The Sorrowful Death of Peter Gray and Lizianny Queri.

A BALLAD.

My song is of a nice young man,
Whose name was Peter Gray,
The State where Peter Gray was born
Was Pennsylvani-a.

This Peter Gray did fall in love
All with a nice young girl;
The name of her I'm positive
Was Lizianny Querl.

When they were going to be wed,
Her father, he said "No!"
And brutally did send her off
Beyond the Ohi-o.

When Peter found his love was lost,
He knew not what to say;
He'd half a mind to jump into
The Susquehanni-a.

A trading he went to the west,
For furs and other skins,
And there he was in crimson drest,
By bloody Ingi-ins.

When Lizianny heard the news,
She straightway went to bed,
And never did get off of it
Until she di-i-ed!

Ye fathers all a warning take—
Each one as has a girl—
And think upon poor Peter Gray
And Lizianny Querl.

ANONYMOUS.

PITT AND BONAPARTE.

On my arrival in England, I found the public mind clouded with almost universal dejection. Pitt was visibly dying. He still held the nominal reins of government for some period; but the blow had been struck, and his sole honor now was to be, that, like the Spartan of old, he died on the field, and with his buckler on his arm. There are secrets in the distribution of human destinies, which have always perplexed mankind, and one of those is, why so many of the most powerful minds have been cut off in the midst of their career, extinguished at the moment when their fine faculties were hourly more essential to the welfare of science, of government, and of the general progress of society.

I may well comprehend that feeling, for it was my own. I saw Pitt laid in the grave; I looked down into the narrow bed where slept all that was mortal of the man who virtually wielded the whole supremacy of Europe. Yet how little can man estimate the future! Napoleon was in his glory when Pitt was in his shroud. Yet how infinitely more honored, and thus more happy, was the fate of him by whose sepulchre all that was noble and memorable in the living generation stood in reverence and sorrow, than the last hour of the prisoner at St. Helena! Both were emblems of their nations. The Englishman, manly, pure, and bold, of unshaken firmness, of proud reliance on the resources of his own nature, and of lofty perseverance through good and through evil fortune. The foreigner, dazzling and daring, of singular intellectual vividness, and of a thirst for power which disdained to be slaked but from sources above the ambition of all the past warriors and statesmen of Europe. He was the first who dreamed of fabricating anew the old Roman sceptre, and establishing an empire of the world. His game was for a prodigious stake, and for a while he played it with prodigious fortune. He found the moral atmosphere filled with the floating elements of revolution; he collected the republican electricity, and discharged it on the cusps and pinnacles of the European thrones with terrible effect. But, from the moment when he had dissipated that charm, he lost the secret of his irresistible strength. As the head of the Great Republic, making opinion his precursor, calling on the old wrongs of nations to level his way, and marshalling the new-born hopes, the ancient injuries, and the ardent imaginations of the continental kingdom to fight his battles; the world lay before him, with all its barriers ready to fall at the first tread of his horse's hoof. As an Emperor, he forged his own chain.

Napoleon, the chieftain of republicanism, might have revolutionized Europe; Napoleon, the monarch, narrowed his supremacy to the sweep of his sword. Like a necromancer weary of his art, he scattered the whole treasury of his magnificent illusion in "thin air," flung away his creative wand for a sceptre; and buried the book of his magic "ten thousand fathom deep," to replace it only by the obsolete statutes of courts, and the weak etiquette of governments in decay. Fortunate for mankind that he committed this irrecoverable error, and was content to be the Lord of France, instead of being the sovereign of opinion: for his nature was despotic, and his power must have finally shaped and massed itself into a stupendous tyranny.—Still he might have long influenced the fates, and long excited the awe and wonder of Europe. We, too, might have worshipped his Star, and have forgotton the danger of the flaming phenomenon, in the rapidity and eccentricity of its course, as we saw it eclipsing the old luminaries in succession; until it touched our orbit, and visited us in conflagration.

It was said that Pitt died of a broken heart, in despair of the prospects of England. The defeat in Austerlitz was pronounced his death blow. What thoughts may cluster round the sleepless pillow, who shall tell? But no man knew England better; none had a bolder faith in her perseverence and principle; none had more broadly laid the foundation of victory in national honor. I shall never be driven into the belief that William Pitt despaired of his country.

He died in the vigor of his genius, in the proudest struggle of the empire, in the midst of the deepest trial which for a thousand years had demanded all the faculties of England. Yet, what man within human recollection had lived so long, if we are to reckon life not by the calendar but by triumphs? What minister of Europe, but himself, was the head of his government for three and twenty years? What man had attained so high an European rank? What mind had influenced so large an extent of European interests? What name was so instinctively pronounced by every nation, as the first among mankind? To have earned distinctions like these, was to have obtained all that time could give. Not half a century in years, Pitt's true age was patriarchal.—*Marston in Blackwood.*

Gen. Scott, illustrious by his achievements in the field, is yet noted for his wise and considerate efforts to preserve peace. His services in this behalf were eminently useful at a critical period of our boundary disputes with England, prior to the Washington treaty. We find some sentiments of his quoted in an exchange paper, which seem worthy of especial consideration at this time:—*Balt. Amer.*

'If war be the natural state of savage tribes,' says Gen. Scott, 'peace is the first want of every civilized community. War, no doubt, is, under any circumstances, a great calamity; yet submission to outrage would often be a greater calamity. Of the two parties to any war, one at least must be in the wrong—not unfrequently both. An error in such an issue is on the part of chief magistrates, ministers of state, and legislators, having a voice in the question, a crime of infinite magnitude. 'The murder of an individual is, in guilt, comparatively but a drop of blood.'

Hence the highest moral obligation to treat national differences with temper, justness and fairness, to see that the cause of war is not only just but sufficient; to be sure that we do not covet our neighbor's land 'nor any thing that is his;' that we are as ready to give as to demand explanation, apology, indemnity. In short, we should especially remember, 'all things whatsoever ye would that men shou'd do to you, do ye even so to them.' This divine precept is of universal obligation. It is as applicable to rulers in their transactions with other nations, as to private individuals in their daily intercourse with each other. 'Power is entrusted to the former to do good, and to avoid evil. Such, clearly, is the revealed will of God.'

The city of Lowell has about 30,000 inhabitants and from the improvements going on, in one year more it will have some 33 or 34,000. The amount of raw cotton used up here per year, is about $4,000,000; wool about $100,000. The value of the articles manufactured in all the factories large and small, is about $13,000,000 per annum. The amount of money paid out to the operatives per annum is $1,800,000. The operatives at Lowell, male and female, get higher wages than any persons of their class in the United States, or the world. Their intelligence is greater and their morals are better likewise. They have (male and female) $250,000 worth of stock in the various companies, which they have purchased by their earnings in the mills. Thirty thousand dollars in Railroad stock, a pretty large amount in Bank stocks, and $200,000 deposited in the Savings Bank. This money they have made by their labor in the mills. Many of them have fine houses. A large number of families are dependent upon the earnings of their daughters in these factories. Two nieces of Daniel Webster and two of Edward Everett, are graduates of these palaces of the poor. The girls publish a periodical of original matter and written entirely by the operatives.

There was a singular incident which took place here, in which I bore a part. It is a little too good to lose. On my arrival here, I found a gentleman from South Carolina, who had made the place a visit to see the factories. I soon made myself known to him, and he, myself and a friend from Virginia made a visit to some of the Mills. He was deadly opposed to the Manufacturing System—went Free Trade all hollow. We had talk after talk until I got him pretty well round. At this state of the case we went into a certain mill where he beheld a very beautiful girl. He had no sooner laid his eyes on her than he began to think that the Tariff and factories were not so bad after all, and before the night closed he was a strait-out Tariff Whig, and heels over head in love. He is now engaged to the young lady, and will be married in a few days, and when I left him he was firing off salutes with a couple of Pistols near the Mills, in honor of the occasion. He is going to take his betrothed to Europe, and when he comes back intends to go into Manufacturing. It is the greatest adventure I was ever engaged in, in my life. This is the third Lowell female operative who is married to wealthy young men of South Carolina. Four of them are married to native Georgians. There are some fifteen or twenty in other Southern States in the same fix. Are these *white Slaves?* What say your calumniators? Over two hundred young ladies who were operatives in these factories, and who here earned the money to educate themselves, are now instructors of youth, and some in the highest Female Seminaries.—*Letter from a Southerner.*

FAITH.

An individual, well known to us, while standing in Fulton street the other day, was asked by a poor famishing ill-clad man, for relief. He said he had applied to the poor authorities in vain, and unless he got relief from some source very soon, he knew not what must become of him. The appeal reached the heart of the individual addressed, and would have reached his pocket, but, alas! it happened that it was just then empty. He bid the poor fellow wait a few minutes, and he would try to raise a small sum from individuals he was acquainted with in the neighborhood.—He went, and after obtaining a few shillings, was returning, when he met a noble hearted fellow, to whom he said,—"Mr. S., I want a shilling or two from you for a poor fellow dying, almost, for want." Mr. S. searched his pockets for some time, and at length said—"Upon my word, I have not a cent about me. I am sorry." The other turned to go away, but was called back by S., saying—"Hold; I have found something—if that will be of any use to you, take it.

"But," replied the other, "this is a $2 bill. I cannot take it. I only want a quarter from you, at most."

"Take it along," was the reply, "and don't keep the poor fellow standing there famishing. It will get him something comfortable."

The individual departed with the money, but before he had got twenty yards returned, and said.—"Mr. S., I cannot take it. I know you have many calls, and turn none away, and this seems like robbery. I cannot take it."

"There you stand," replied Mr. S., and perhaps the poor fellow has had neither bit nor sup to-day. You and I have had plenty; take it along.—*I shall be repaid five-fold* for what I have given."

"But said the individual, as he stood with the bill in his outstretched hand— 'I would rather—'" "Pshaw! don't I tell you I shall receive fivefold for that; you know what the good book says—go and make the poor fellow happy, for a short time at least."

The individual was about to express his doubts, and urge him to receive back the money, when a third person stepped up and said, "Mr. S. I have owed you $10 for a long time, but until within one hour have not been able to pay you. I have unexpectedly received the amount of an old bill, and the first thing afterwards was to find and pay you." Mr. S. took the money, and he who paid it departed. The individual who still held the $2 in his hand, looked on in astonishment as he saw Mr. S. receive just five fold, as he had predicted—as though it was a matter of course.

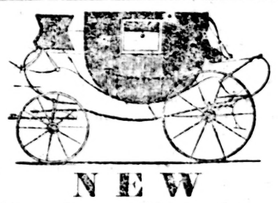
"What are you looking so astonished for? said Mr. S. pleasantly. "Didn't I tell you I should receive *five fold!* I knew it. If I had not stopped to talk with you, the man would not have found me, and the money would have been spent, doubtless, before to-morrow. Now go; don't keep the poor fellow 'out of his money any longer; and mind, always rely on what the good book says."—*Brooklyn Daily Adv.*

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Muldmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 29, 1845. 81tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.

Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps; fine and coarse Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpeting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

October 1, 1845. 79-2m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, oppdsite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Negro's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Wind-sor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Side-boards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

Please take Notice.

J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway, between the Market Square and the State Bank. ☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

June 16, 1845. 64tf

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and figd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.

(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. | George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. | Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. | Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. | Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. | Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. | Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before mis due, without forfeiture of policy.

Traveling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution. These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other Foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$3 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 65	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt; 2 vols, 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols, 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pills, Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders, Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia, London Mustard,
Congress Water, Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

FEVER AND AGUE.
Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

John D. Williams,
AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Lece, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

Oct-ber 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 37 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Voze,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Purdon,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Jones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Brewster,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Borgoyne.
J. H. Saydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. JONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAML CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ The undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 64tf

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK STORE to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Botches, Blotches, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scrofula or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Acetes or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all those exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small branches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sle